Supplementary Figures



Fig. S1: Sheer number of overlapping edges at different Pcor thresholds.



Fig. S2: Comparing the Jaccard Index between the ARACNe network and Partial Correlation networks (indicated as arrows) and Random networks (indicated as distributions).







Fig. S4: Comparison between VULCAN/VIPER and a fraction of targets found method.



Fig. S5: Comparison between VULCAN/VIPER and Fisher's Exact Test method.



Fig. S6: Comparison of results from the VULCAN and GREAT methods.







Fig. S8: Comparison of results from the VULCAN and ISMARA methods.



Fig. S9: Dataset clustering with Raw Counts.



Fig. S10: Dataset clustering with VST-normalized Counts.





PC1 (Var.Explained: 91.5%)

Fig. S12: Principal Component Analysis of the dataset, highlighting components 1 and 2.



PC1 (Var.Explained: 91.5%)

Fig. S13: Principal Component Analysis of the dataset, highlighting components 1 and 5.



Pathway Enrichment Analysis at 90 vs 0

aREA enrichment score

Fig. S14: Comparison of GSEA and aREA on a differential binding signature.



Fig. S15: Global TF activity after Estradiol Treatment in MCF7 cells, inferred using the TCGA network, highlighting the ESR1 TF as an example.



Fig. S16: Global TF activity after Estradiol Treatment in MCF7 cells, inferred using the TCGA network, highlighting TFs significantly upregulated at 45 minutes and 90 minutes.



Fig. S17: Global TF activity after Estradiol Treatment in MCF7 cells, inferred using the TCGA network, highlighting TFs significantly downregulated at 45 minutes and 90 minutes.



Fig. S18: Global TF activity after Estradiol Treatment in MCF7 cells, inferred using the TCGA network, highlighting TFs significantly upregulated at 45 minutes but not at 90 minutes.



Fig. S19: Global TF activity after Estradiol Treatment in MCF7 cells, inferred using the TCGA network, highlighting TFs significantly upregulated at 90 minutes but not at 45 minutes.



Fig. S20: Comparison between activities inferred through a breast cancer TCGA dataset and the AML dataset. PCC indicates the Pearson Correlation Coefficient.

Xenograft dataset



Fig. S21: VULCAN Activity scores for a few TFs extracted from the ER-targeted ChIP-Seq Xenograft (dataset GSE110824).



AR ChIP-Seq in Prostate Cells

Fig. S22: VULCAN Activity scores for FOXA1 in Prostate cell lines (dataset GSE39880).

VULCAN score in our dataset



Fig. S23: VULCAN scores of GATA3 and ESR1 in our dataset. Individual samples are indicated.



Fig. S24: Example of target intersection between GATA3 and ER according to the MSigDB database of canonical TF-specific motifs in putative target gene promoters.





Fig. S25: TF pairs compared in terms of VULCAN score Spearman Correlation Coefficient in our ER dataset and in terms of Jaccard Index of motif-based target intersection according to the MSigDB C3 collection.



Correlation between GRHL2 and ESR1 expression in METABRIC

Correlation between GRHL2 and ESR1 expression in TCGA



Fig. S26: Correlation between GRHL2 and ESR1 expression in the TCGA & METABRIC breast cancer datasets.



Fig. S27: Comparison of Normalized Enrichment Score between the QRIME method (x-axis) and the VULCAN method (y-axis) at two time points using two regulatory networks for VULCAN



Fig. S28: Analysis of GRHL2 sites of Gro-Seq data from GSE43836 and GSE45822 both showed that E2 responsive GRHL2 responsive sites are transcriptionally responsive to E2.



Treatment 喜 siCtrl 喜 siGRHL2

Fig. S29: Effect of knockdown of GRHL2 on eRNA at E2 responsive binding sites.

Supplementary Tables

| | NES, 90' vs 0' | pvalue |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Bhat esr1 targets not via akt1 up | 10.3 | 4.6e-25 |
| Bhat esr1 targets via akt1 up | 10.3 | 5.3e-25 |
| Dutertre estradiol response 6hr up | 8.87 | 7.1e-19 |
| Frasor response to estradiol up | 4.93 | 8.3e-07 |
| Dutertre estradiol response 24hr up | 4.9 | 9.7e-07 |
| Stein esr1 targets | 4.04 | 5.3e-05 |
| Stein esrra targets responsive to estrogen dn | 3.74 | 0.00018 |
| Creighton endocrine therapy resistance 1 | 3.72 | 2e-04 |
| Stossi response to estradiol | 3.67 | 0.00024 |
| Zwang egf interval dn | 3.55 | 0.00039 |
| Creighton endocrine therapy resistance 4 | 3.42 | 0.00062 |
| Pedrioli mir31 targets up | 3.38 | 0.00071 |
| Massarweh tamoxifen resistance dn | 3.24 | 0.0012 |
| Lein pons markers | 3.19 | 0.0014 |
| Reactome hs gag degradation | 3.19 | 0.0014 |
| Jiang tip30 targets dn | 3.17 | 0.0015 |
| Kegg glycerophospholipid metabolism | 3.16 | 0.0016 |
| Geserick tert targets dn | 3.13 | 0.0018 |
| Gross hypoxia via hif1a dn | 3.09 | 0.002 |
| Valk aml cluster 6 | 3.09 | 0.002 |

Table S1: aREA results: upregulated MsigDB pathways at 90mins.

| | NES, 45' vs 0' | pvalue |
|--|----------------|---------|
| Bhat esr1 targets via akt1 up | 10.8 | 3e-27 |
| Bhat esr1 targets not via akt1 up | 10.4 | 2.8e-25 |
| Dutertre estradiol response 6hr up | 8.1 | 5.5e-16 |
| Frasor response to estradiol up | 4.54 | 5.6e-06 |
| Stein esrra targets responsive to estrogen dn | 4.21 | 2.6e-05 |
| Dutertre estradiol response 24hr up | 4.15 | 3.4e-05 |
| Stein esr1 targets | 4.03 | 5.6e-05 |
| Vantveer breast cancer esr1 up | 3.84 | 0.00012 |
| Geserick tert targets dn | 3.69 | 0.00022 |
| Pedrioli mir31 targets up | 3.61 | 3e-04 |
| Reactome glycerophospholipid biosynthesis | 3.39 | 0.00069 |
| Zwang egf interval dn | 3.38 | 0.00072 |
| Naba ecm affiliated | 3.31 | 0.00093 |
| Stossi response to estradiol | 3.29 | 0.00099 |
| Lien breast carcinoma metaplastic vs ductal dn | 3.25 | 0.0011 |
| Kegg glycerophospholipid metabolism | 3.25 | 0.0012 |
| Creighton endocrine therapy resistance 1 | 3.24 | 0.0012 |
| Reactome hs gag degradation | 3.21 | 0.0013 |
| Valk aml cluster 6 | 3.2 | 0.0014 |
| Massarweh tamoxifen resistance dn | 3.1 | 0.0019 |

Table S2: aREA results: upregulated MsigDBpathways at 45mins.